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*A Little
Book
About
Roses*

OPHELIA

1917

GEORGE H. PETERSON

INCORPORATED

Rose and Peony Specialist

FAIR LAWN, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.

Read Carefully Before Ordering

Why you should order early. It is very much to your interest to have your order booked as soon after receipt of catalog as possible.

On receipt of your order it is at once selected and placed in trench in cold storehouse exactly as general stock is kept all Winter, where it remains until day of shipment. This not only assures you of receiving all the varieties you want, but the choicest stock as well. We can also give your order more careful attention than in the rush of the shipping season. Acknowledgment of the receipt of your order and remittance will at once be made.

Shipping season continues from October until early May. To far Southern and Pacific Coast points we can ship practically all Winter. In February, planting time begins to work northward until, about April 1st, the great rush of Northern planting begins.

I ship by express at my risk, buyer to pay transportation charges. See particulars of new reduced rates, following introductory matter, under head of "Express vs. Parcel Post."

Substitutions. Please state what is to be done in case some variety is sold on receipt of your order; whether you wish money returned or some equally valuable variety substituted.

No charge for packing, except at 100 or 1000 rate, when a minimum charge will be made to cover actual cost. No charge for delivery to transportation company.

Prices in this catalog are net, and as low as goods of like quality can possibly be sold at. Remember that there is scarcely any article of merchandise in which the quality may differ so widely as in plants.

Remittances may be made by Bank Draft, Express or P. O. Money Order, Check or Currency in Registered Letter, same to accompany order. Orders amounting to less than \$1.00 must be accompanied by 10 cents additional to cost of plants.

Open accounts. Any one desiring to open an account will please furnish bank or business references, which, he must remember, will take some time to investigate. This is, unfortunately, a necessary business precaution. No account opened for an initial order of less than \$10.00.

Guarantee. I guarantee that all plants sent by express will reach you in good, live, growing condition; but not knowing the handling or treatment they will receive, I cannot guarantee that none will die. My responsibility ceases when the plants are delivered into your hands. If stock is not satisfactory upon receipt, it may be returned at my expense and your money will be refunded.

Complaints, if made immediately on receipt of goods, will be investigated, and, if due to any fault of ours, promptly satisfied.

The Proprietor's Personal Talk

I doubt very much if a rose grower ever before inserted in his catalogue so intimate a picture of his personal life as is the first one to be found in this catalogue.

But then, as many of you know, this little book and business always have been doing original things, not the least of which was so tersely expressed by a surprised reader, when he exclaimed, "Who ever before heard of any one pointing out the faults of an article he had to sell?"

There are several reasons which prompt me to show this picture. In the first place, this business has made me a host of friends, such, I feel sure, as no like business ever had. Most of these friends I shall probably never see, and yet, somehow, I feel I know them and they me. I recall with a peculiar delight, as examples, a brief pleasure trip one Winter recently to a town on the Gulf of Mexico and another trip one Summer to the northernmost point of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. In both of these places, so widely separated and so far from home, I was royally welcomed and entertained by friends this little book and business had made for me, when they learned who I was.

Some of you older friends will, I am sure, remember how, a few years after I started this business, I told of purchasing a rather large and valuable property, which would take care of the business for many years to come. They will also recall how I expressed my confidence that their patronage would help me pay the, to me, large debt which I had incurred. Last year I burned the mortgage and to-day I draw aside the curtain and show you first, the house—my home.

Then, too, since I told you last year the story of my taking a "new partner," a number of you have evinced a most kindly interest, and so now I introduce to you not only the "New Partner," but the "Seedling" as well. Of the latter's criticism I have no fear, but what the former will say when this catalogue comes from the printer—well, maybe I'll tell you that next year. Recently, when suggesting to her what I had in mind, she said, "Really, George, you don't mean to do such a ridiculous thing, do you?" and I replied, "Of course not, dear."

Somehow or other, since telling her that, I feel very much as I did many, many years ago, when I went to the village store and bought a cigar "for my Uncle." As I recall that cigar and what it did to me, I am sure it must have been as large as a baseball bat, and while I do not particularly care to search my conscience too deeply concerning that "Uncle," I'm sure the cigar did me a world of good, for I haven't been able to look one in the face ever since.

Two or three years ago, in re-counting the progress of this business, I alluded to my contentment, even though I had not yet purchased an automobile. Last Spring I was amused to get an order from an old customer for a friend of his. He said he had no room to plant more roses for himself, but that he just couldn't let a season go by without sending an order, and that if all would do as he was doing, I'd soon be able to get that auto. To-day, in

counting up my "riches," I am pleased to tell you that the auto is here, prettily housed, and it does seem that there's nothing left to wish for, unless it is that all of you will continue to send me your orders and occasionally write me a nice letter, which I'll take home and read at night, even though it arrives in too busy a time to answer it.

The year just closed has, of course, been a "bumper" one. Because of the scarcity of labor, we had our troubles, but they were overcome and I feel sure will not re-occur. In many respects it was a hard year. There were times more frequent than usual when we simply had to set our teeth and forget the necessity of sleep, and, perhaps, appear uncivil, in that correspondence was neglected and visitors refused admittance (in March and April only) to rose houses or packing-room. At such times everything has to be subordinated to the getting out of orders. Occasionally, however, there comes a bright spot, which acts as a tonic and helps us to endure. One of these occurred in the early season last year, just as we were beginning to get real busy, and is so original I think it will bear repeating here. I had never before heard of "Uncle Bill," and had it not been for his printed letter head, would have been unable to reply.

THIS IS WHAT HE DID TO US

"1916, Day 26, Month 2.

"DEAR GEORGE:

"Had place right, name wrong. I mean I sent for a catalog. My friend G——y set me right. Mail me one if my letter before miscarried. You are a 'pippin.' I like your 'dope.' Your old instructor had it from some place. If not from books, from earth or sky, or sea, mountains or vales. I have 50 varieties of roses now. Think you are in on it for 'smore.' Was a farmer once. Returning to my first love. In my 'intensity' raised \$20.00 worth of vegetables on 20 feet square last year. And cut the prettiest roses I ever saw. G——y has a suburban home, and is enjoying the distinction of having the finest roses ever. I have made it a pastime for two years only, and I am bound to skin him. When a 'kid' in a country school (am a 'yokum' yet), if I was at the foot on Monday, was at the HEAD Friday. See? The whole world stands aside for the man that knows where he is going. I KNOW on this PROPOSITION. To beat my very dear friend G——y. Keep a moving.

"Sincerely,

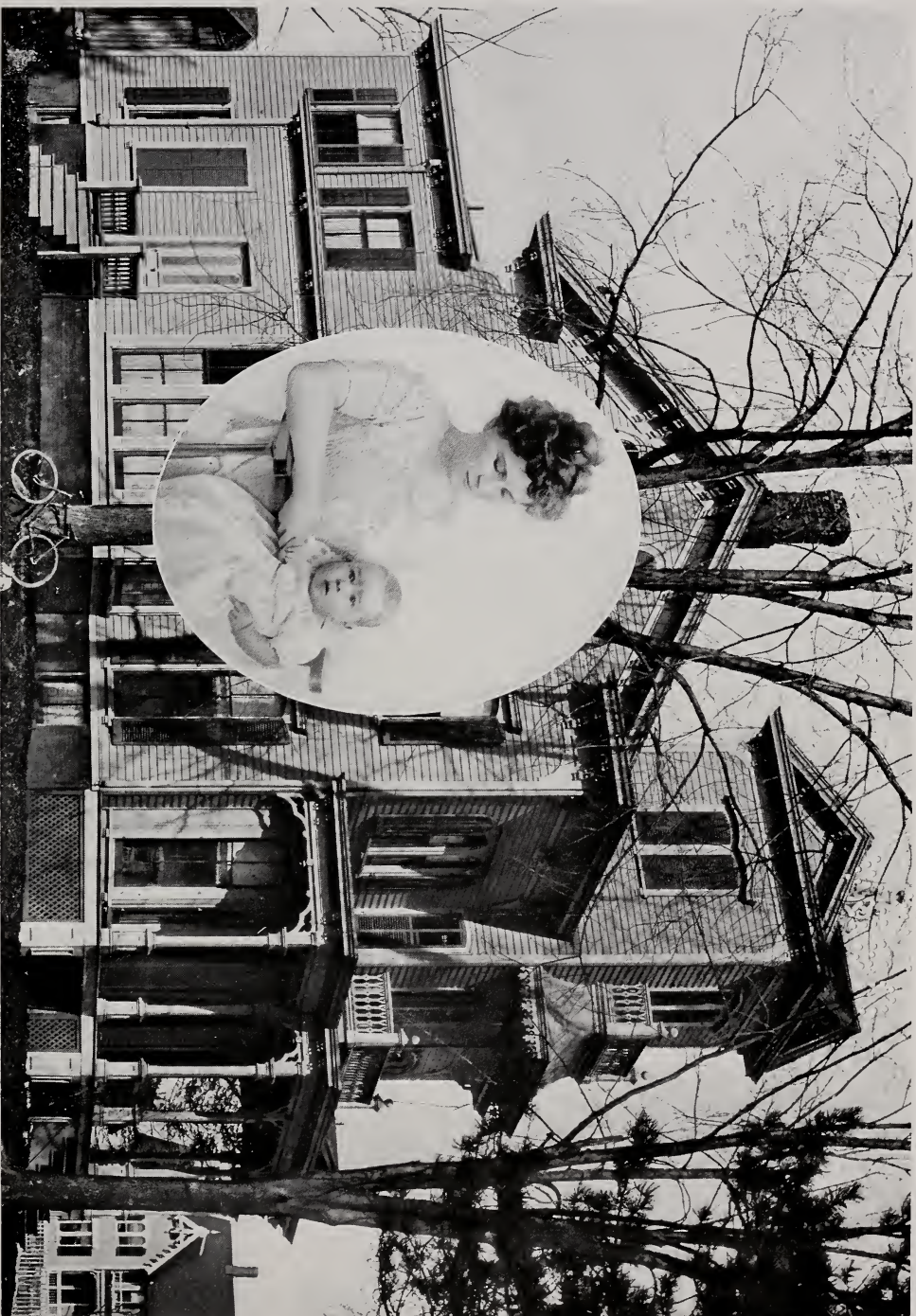
"YOUR UNCLE BILL."

MY REPLY

"Fair Lawn, N. J., March 7, 1916.

"DEAR 'UNCLE BILL':

"Your letter of 2-26 in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred, plus sixteen, was duly received. I would have replied before or sooner had I been sure what you were driving at and had I in hand sufficient coin to induce Uncle Samuel to carry to you a catalogue. A loan at the bank, raised partly on nerve and partly on the prospect of the big order I told them you were going to send, has enabled me to produce the necessary two cents, all of which I am risking in one grand plunge.



"THE HOUSE OF PETERSON"

Of which the "New Partner" and "Seedling" are a part

"*Maybe I am a 'pippin,' but you're no green-ing at that, and what a pair we would make!—perhaps.*

"*I've an empty box car on the siding, so shove along that order and you'll find me 'Johnny on the spot.'*

"*Put on your jeans, Uncle, get out your shovel and your hoe and we—you and nephew George—will proceed to give friend G——y a run for his money—also the merry ha! ha! 'Tis true he has the start on us, but we'll pass him on the home stretch all right. And 'skin' him? Say, when we get through with him on this rose-growing proposition, he'll look like a 'piker'—a 'has been.'*

"*Do you get me, Bill?*

"*"Keep a moving,' is it? Wife says she's never seen me still yet.*

"*Here's the glad hand of,*

"NEPHEW GEORGE."

Some three months later I was more than shocked to receive by Parcel Post a small, perfectly shaped black coffin. On the outside was tacked a card bearing "Uncle Bill's" name and my address—nothing more. My first thought was, "Poor Uncle Bill, how he has shrunk. What a dash of a time he must have had digging those rose trenches. Perhaps he dug too deep and fell through and got terribly shriveled." I was greatly relieved, however, upon opening the coffin, to find only a dead rose bush, together with a request to inter the "remains" in their native soil.

While I have a reputation of doing some "queer" and sometimes original things, I gladly admit that I could not have conceived and carried out so fine a bit of humor as this.

On the rose farm we have a mammoth sign, overlooking the railroad and highway, on which we change the text occasionally. Two years ago we had painted thereon the old proverb:

"IF YOU HAVE TWO LOAVES OF BREAD,
SELL ONE AND BUY FLOWERS."

and some of the good farmer folk began to call me "queer." Last year we changed it to read merely:

"MAN CANNOT LIVE BY BREAD ALONE"

and we were termed "eccentric."

At the side of this sign there happened to be left a strip of ground unplanted in the Spring. Along in the Summer, when I was away on my vacation, one of the men planted this strip to cabbages, intended chiefly for the edification and delight of the family cow. In the early Fall, on a day when I was absent, a customer who had been there in June, called again. He is one of those men who always sees the funny side of everything and after you know him you cannot resist beginning to laugh, even before he speaks—you see it coming in his eyes. He was seen to look at the sign and cabbages a few times rather seriously and then remarked, "This fellow Peterson is 'queer.' Last June when I was here and read that sign I thought that if a man could not live by bread alone the inference was that he should try roses, and now I am wondering if he's going to put cabbages in next year's rose catalogue."

Dear me, here I've used up all my space and I don't believe I've said a word which will help me to sell even one rose bush. Of course, my conscience constrains me to admit that even though I may strive to conceal it, and you, in consequence, may never suspect it, the fact remains that the real purpose of this book is to get you to buy all the roses you can afford. This business has grown so, I fear I take it for granted that EVERYBODY knows how superior my roses are. Doubtless, however, there are still many who fear to attempt to grow them. To such I would say that my methods and plants assure you of success.

A beginner in rose growing, one of literally thousands which this business has brought to know and love the rose and succeed in its cultivation beyond all expectation, wrote this season as follows:

"Mr. B—— is an architect and as we lived in the heart of the city until two years ago, had never grown anything but buildings. Last year he started with roses, your roses, and I have never seen keener pleasure than he has derived from your exquisite blooms. We had expected very moderate results this year, but your roses gave us flowers that rivalled the handsomest ever grown under glass and ours were grown out of doors by amateurs, with your little book as our only guide."

Here follows a letter from a state where it is a matter of the survival of the fittest:

"Your roses are a joy—better than any I have ever seen or known in any garden. They even thrive here after our vigorous Vermont Winters. You have given us new courage."

Then here is another extract, written by one who has tried my roses year after year:

"My roses have proved truly wonderful. Cut over 3,000 blooms last season and they were admired the countryside over. I am so thankful I ever learned of your roses. I earnestly wish you the very best season you have ever known."

It matters not whether you are from Missouri or California. If you would like to read the originals of these letters and their like, then come to our office at any time except in March or April. We'll give you an easy chair and let you read all day. At night we'll drive you to a hotel in Paterson and the next day you will find another day's reading set before you. I mean it, and next year I will, on permission, publish your affidavit as to just what you found.

Exceeding my space though I have, I cannot close without renewing my gratitude to the business friends who have made my achievement possible. Although you do not share in the work or profits, yet in a sense this business is yours and one which I have the pleasure to conduct in trust. I fondly hope you will, in the future, as in the past, continue to send me your orders and recommend me to your friends, and while this latter will be especially appreciated by me, I am sure it will, sooner or later, be doubly appreciated by them.

Here's hoping that 1917 will prove to be the most successful and delightful year you have yet experienced in your garden.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE H. PETERSON.

Fair Lawn, N. J., January 2, 1917.

About 1917 Prices

Prices of Epoch roses remain the same as before. Two-year-old and Three-year-old roses have been increased 5 cents per plant, a slight increase compared with the many increased expenses which we have to meet in conducting our business, ranging mostly from 25 per cent. to 100 per cent. We would, however, independent of this, be justified in increasing the price of our stock on its merit, since this year, even our Two-year-old roses are mostly grown on the "Epoch" root and, consequently, have much greater inherent value than ever before.

During the past year paper, both catalogue and wrapping, has almost doubled in price, as has also jute twine, all of which we use a great deal. Wages have been increased three times. As can well be imagined, therefore, this slight increase in the price of two grades of our roses will not compensate us for the increased expenses which must be met, and our profit percentage will, of course, be consequently less. We shall strive, however, to tide over this war time without further increasing the price of our product.

Desiring that our catalogue shall continue to reflect the quality of our stock, we feel that we cannot use inferior paper or printing, but we *have* economized in omitting color work, which may be pretty to look upon but does not make the stock better. We shall, also, do much less advertising than usual, in the hope that our many good friends will send us at least one new patron this year.



Mad. Jules Grolez (See page 29)

Express *vs* Parcel Post

On February 1, 1914, the new, greatly reduced Express rates became effective, and in the following month plants were admitted to the Parcel Post.

Under the new Express tariff, dormant plants are carried as second-class matter and at a very low rate (25 per cent. less than general rate), lower in most cases than if sent by Parcel Post. The Express Companies have divided the country into small blocks or squares instead of circular zones. To any point within a given square, goods will be carried at the same rate, whether one, two or even three companies handle the shipment.

As an illustration of how greatly the Express rates have been reduced, plants can now be sent from here to Chicago as follows: 10 pounds, 35 cents; 20 pounds, 51 cents; 100 pounds, \$1.80. (These same rates apply to any point of equal distance.) By **Parcel Post** the rates for the same distance are: 10 pounds, 62 cents; 20 pounds, \$1.22.

The Express Companies are liable for damage, in part or full, up to a value of \$50.00 and without extra fee. For a valuation in excess of this, a small fee is charged. By Parcel Post, Uncle Sam assumes liability only where the shipment has been insured, and then only in case the goods are lost—not damaged. Experience has shown that plants sent by Parcel Post are much more liable to be broken or damaged than if sent by Express.

Since it is usually both cheaper and safer to ship by Express than by Parcel Post, and as the buyer must pay charges in either case, I strongly urge the former mode of shipment. By Express I assume all responsibility—by Parcel Post the risk is the buyer's, and he must send ample funds when ordering to pay postage if the latter method is insisted upon.

I ship by Express, buyer to pay charges, which are fixed at this end and marked plainly on your package. Not one cent can be saved by prepaying charges. If you think you have been overcharged, we shall be glad to investigate and report promptly.

Exhibition

In June of each year we give an exhibition at the Nurseries, of both Roses and Peonies, and which is now of national importance—visitors coming from some of the most distant States. Nowhere else can the quality of bloom seen in my exhibition gardens be matched, and the impressive grandeur of the fields in bloom will not soon be forgotten. Any one contemplating an important planting will find this to be a rare opportunity to select such varieties as most appeal to his or her individual taste.

Peonies are usually at their best the second week of June. Roses, in the exhibition beds, attain their height about the middle of June, and in the fields about July 1st to 4th—this retarded flowering being caused by pinching the young shoots back in May to form a bushy plant.

Seasons vary, however, and so if you really intend to come, advise me of the fact and your name will be entered for notification at the proper time.

Prospective purchasers of stock this Spring will be welcome to inspect same any week day from now until planting time is over, except during the first two weeks of April, when from necessity we lock our doors, and during that time can be communicated with only by mail or telegraph. The business has no telephone.

How to Reach Nurseries

My Nurseries are located on Fair Lawn Avenue, near the R. R. depot of Fair Lawn, on the Bergen County branch of the Erie R. R. They can also be reached by trolley via "Hudson River Line," foot of West 130th Street, New York. Take Paterson car and change at Ridgewood Junction to a Ridgewood car, which leave at Fair Lawn Avenue, and walk eastward one-half mile. The nurseries are less than two miles east of the north end of Paterson.

The above applies to my exhibition and growing grounds. The nursery buildings and office are located on the home farm, corner of River Road and Berdan Avenue, a mile nearer Paterson. Visitors coming prior to blooming time should take the same trolley route, but get off at Berdan Avenue and walk westward (to left) one block.

Visitors may inspect flowers on Sunday, but positively no business is done on that day.

A Plea for Indulgence

No one, not in the business, can begin to realize the stress we labor under during March and April. Remember, please, that we have but a very few weeks in which to do our entire year's business; and so, if in the rush of shipping time, it becomes necessary to ask questions, please make them as brief and to the point as possible. Frequently we are asked questions which are answered in this booklet in greater detail than we could possibly do by letter.

Please, also, preserve your order acknowledgment giving your order number, and mention this, should it be necessary to write about it. This will enable us to locate it promptly and so give you better service.

And if the Ladies

will only date their letters, and indicate whether they are to be addressed as "Miss" or "Mrs.," it will enhance our chances of happiness hereafter and make the lines a little easier here.

The Men Too

who sometimes write from their business address and then again from their home address, could greatly help us by using the same one each time they write or mention both in the absence of stating order number.

Special Rose Collections on page 36

The Cultivation of the Rose

Location of Site

This, the first step, is important. The rose garden *must not* be situated under the branches of trees and *should* be placed well away from all tree and shrubbery growth, as the roots of these extend much further than their branches.

Select, if possible, an "open" situation, *i. e.*, where the plants will get plenty of air and sunshine, yet sheltered, also, if possible, from high winds.

It is not necessary, nor even desirable, however, that there should be unbroken sunshine all day, especially during the Summer. A southeastern exposure is probably the ideal one in which the garden will reach its fullest development, but the flowers will retain their dewy morning freshness longer (and it is in the early morning that the rose is at its best) if beds are placed where the morning sun is slow in reaching.

Soil

The ideal soil is what may be termed a clay loam. This is of an adhesive nature, but should be sufficiently porous to permit the ready drainage of surplus water. Any good garden soil, however, which will produce good vegetables, will, with proper fertilization, yield very fine roses. A too heavy soil may be improved by working in a little coarse sand and vice versa.

Fertilizers

This, while not a very pleasant topic or article to handle, is, nevertheless, a most important one. Animal manure, from one to two years old, is, where it can be obtained, the most desirable. Cow manure is generally preferred by rosarians. It can be used most liberally without any danger of burning; it is also most useful in holding moisture in the soil. Horse manure, when new, is very heating, and should not be used while in this condition except as a Winter mulch. Hog, sheep and chicken manure are also very useful. Whatever manure is used, it is very essential that same be thoroughly broken and mixed with the soil, and if this is done in a very thorough manner, quite new manure may be used.

Where manure cannot be obtained, ground bone is probably the best substitute. This may be obtained in several degrees of fineness. My own practice is to mix fine bone meal, medium ground bone and coarse crushed bone. In this way I obtain both immediate and lasting results. This may be used separately or to supplement animal manures. After the beds are well dug, scatter the bone on the surface until the ground is nearly covered; then, with the use of a fork, it can be quickly and thoroughly mixed with the already fined soil. But remember, please, I do not *advise* the use of bone alone. There is no real substitute for good old barnyard manure, but sometimes this is not obtainable, and then one must do the best he can.

Nitrate of Soda, an odorless article, resembling a coarse, brownish, damp salt, is useful in promoting quick growth. It should be scattered thinly (about a good tablespoonful to a plant) on the surface after plants have leaved out. This should be followed by a thorough soaking. Where plenty of animal manure is available, it is generally best to let artificial fertilizers alone, for if injudiciously used, harm often results.

Air-slacked lime is also very beneficial. A cupful to the plant, scattered on the surface and forked in, in early April and again in Midsummer is usually very helpful, acting both as a sweetener of the soil and fertilizer.



Dean Hole (See page 24)

Prepara- Where the *best* attainable results are desired, the beds should
tion of be "trenched" to a depth of 15 to 18 inches—*i. e.*, the soil should be
Beds removed to that depth, well pulverized (not sifted), mixed with
from one-third to one-fourth of its bulk with well-rotted animal
manure, and when returned should stand about 3 or 4 inches
higher than surrounding soil. It will settle quickly at the first
heavy rain. In a low situation, or where the water does not quickly
disappear after a rain, drainage will be necessary. This may be
effected by removing another section of soil about 8 to 12 inches,
and filling in with stones, broken bricks, or other similar substances,
the smaller pieces on top, and the whole given a coating of gravel or
ashes to prevent the soil washing through. The soil taken out at
this depth is, especially in the East, usually quite incapable of
supporting plant life, and should be removed from the premises.

I CANNOT EMPHASIZE TOO STRONGLY THE IMPORTANCE OF THOROUGH
PREPARATION OF SOIL. Do not leave the manure in layers or lumps,
but break it up and mix until there are neither lumps of manure
nor soil to be found. You will, of course, use the best obtainable
soil for your rose beds. Two-thirds of your success is dependable
upon preparation—we supply the other third in the right kind—our
kind—of plants.

**Planting
and
Pruning**

Hybrid Perpetuals should be planted from 2 to 3 feet apart, the distance being governed by the space at one's disposal and the length of time the planting will probably remain undisturbed. Hybrid Teas and Teas will require about 1½ to 2 feet.

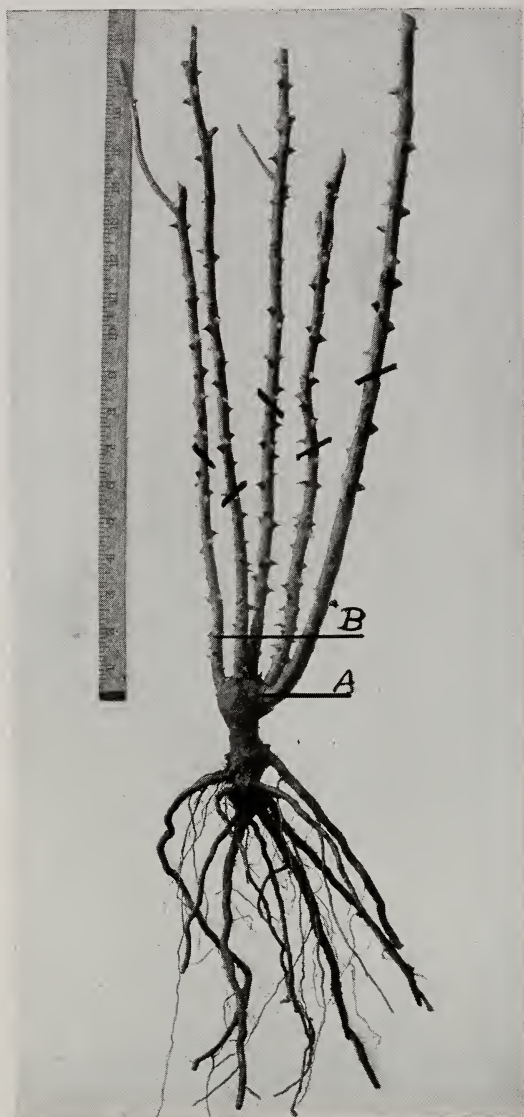
If the plant has been budded low (the point where branches first break out above root), say within 2 or 3 inches of root, the plant should be set so that junction of top with root stock is about 1 to 2 inches below surface of bed. This cannot be done with Holland or other cheaply grown stock, as there is usually a stem of 6 to 8 inches between root and bud. Were such a plant set as before directed, the root would be too deep, resulting usually in the death of the plant. The roots should be spread out, fine soil worked in around them *and the ground pressed (not stamped) firmly about the plant with the foot.* After pressing firmly, draw a little soil or manure over foot-marks to prevent "baking." If plant is set too shallow, or firming neglected, the tops may shrivel before growth starts, and if planting is made deeper than directed, the starting into growth will be more or less retarded. One good watering may be given after planting, but will not be necessary if soil is moist and planting is well and early done. Bear in mind that a dormant plant requires very little moisture.

Roses should be cut back severely when first set out if planting is done in Spring. My roses are partially pruned when shipped, and from one-half to two-thirds of wood should be further cut away on planting.

It is impossible to set an inflexible rule for pruning, but it should be borne in mind that the smallest wood should always be cut back shortest. If then, on an average, we leave the strongest growths 8 inches, the others from 3 to 6 inches, cutting out entirely the very weak and dead wood, pruning will be pretty well and safely done. It is well to observe the condition of the dormant buds when pruning and leave for the terminal bud a good, stout, unbruised one. Ordinarily, an outside bud should be chosen to make the leading shoot, but otherwise if the shoot to be operated upon is much out of the perpendicular. The cut should be made with a sharp knife or pruning shears about one-half inch above bud.

It frequently happens, as the season advances, that buds are pushing out near the tops of bushes when received, and the inexperienced amateur fears to cut these away. This should, nevertheless, be done, and the dormant buds below will then start into growth. The reason for such close pruning becomes apparent on a moment's reflection. Take a cane of a year's growth, and it is always largest and strongest nearest its base. Here, too, the eyes, from which must come this season's blooming wood, are strongest, and were we to leave the canes long or uncut, these lower eyes would remain dormant, as growth is always most active at the highest point left of sound, live wood.

The foregoing applies to newly Spring-set plants. In the Autumn it will be found that some of the season's growths are from 5 to 6 or more feet high. As soon after heavy frosts as convenient, these should be cut back to about 3 feet to prevent loosening of plant in soil by swaying and switching in wind. This also greatly improves appearance of garden in Fall and Winter. No further pruning should be done until March or when Winter is over, and before growth begins. At this time the year's general pruning should be



"A"
indicates
point
of bud
with root
stock.
"B"
proper
depth to
plant.

A Hybrid Tea Rose bush as sent to you.
Should be further cut back to cross marks
on planting in Spring.

given. Cut out entirely all dead, very old and weak growths. You will now have mostly wood of the previous season's growth. This is easily recognized by its fresh, smooth appearance, also lighter in color as compared with older wood. Prune these canes very much as directed for newly-set plants, bearing in mind that the closer you prune the fewer but finer flowers you will have as a rule. The pruning I have suggested is a moderate one. Where exhibition flowers are desired at the expense of numbers, roses are often pruned to one or two eyes of the previous year's growth.

Some of last season's growths will spring from the base of plant; others at various heights from older wood. Care therefore should be exercised, in pruning established plants, to see that the new wood is not entirely cut away, as but little and inferior bloom can be expected to spring directly from wood older than that of last year's growth.

On plants purchased of me the *wood* is all of the previous season's growth when sent to you. Even the largest plants were all cut right down to the ground the Spring before.

**Pruning
Fall-Set
Plants**

If planting is done in Fall, cut away immediately about one-third of plant and defer final pruning until Spring. If too much wood is left, especially with big plants, the canes may shrivel before the roots take hold. Spring or Fall planting, always firm the ground over roots at once.

When to Plant

In Europe, where the Winters are less severe than in our own country, the bulk of Rose planting is done in the Fall, but here Spring is the favored time, as it certainly is the safest.

Dormant roses (plants without foliage), such as my entire stock consists of, should be planted, for best results, just as early as the ground is fit to work—just as early as you can plant fruit or shade trees, and he who had the foresight to prepare his beds the preceding Autumn is indeed fortunate. In the latitude of New York City, this period usually occurs about the first of April, and varies according to latitude and location. In the South, below where the soil freezes, planting may be well done at any time during Winter. Above this point, Spring planting begins in February and gradually works Northward until in early May the planting season reaches the coldest portions of our country.

There is usually a period of about five weeks during which planting may be done, but the degree of success attained with the first crop of blooms (within two months from planting), will depend upon how near to the beginning of this period your planting was done. The first flowers of a late planting will be comparatively small and the stems short and weak, as the growths have not had proper time to develop. If, from necessity, planting is deferred until late, the plants should be watered occasionally and shaded until growth is well started.

Do not defer planting for fear of Spring frosts. Even the most tender of my Roses have been hardened by light freezings all Winter and will not be harmed by any weather which may come after the snow is gone.

Where a skilled gardener is employed, or one knows how to protect his plants, planting may be done to good advantage in

the Fall, even quite far North. It is usually quite safe to at least plant the Hybrid Perpetuals then, but a severe Winter may cause some losses where plants are not properly cared for. Fall-set plants have the advantage of being established in the soil as soon as the sap begins to move, and in consequence the first growths are less hurried and are stronger.

On the whole, my opinion is that if the careful planter is ready, Fall planting, even of the Hybrid Teas, except in localities where the temperature habitually hovers below zero, will prove most satisfactory. If, however, a Winter like that of 1911-1912 should follow the planting, some losses may result. Springtime, when the planting fever stirs the sap in our own veins, will doubtless continue to be the favored planting time with most, but remember, "PLANT EARLY," and if you can't plant early, plant as early as you can.

Orders for Fall Shipment

Where two-year-old roses are wanted in the fall, not less than three plants of each variety wanted must be ordered, since at that time of the year each order must be dug separately and this necessitates two men and a boy going over various fields and at a season of the year when we are pressed to the utmost to get our stock all dug and under cover before the ground freezes. Later on, during the Winter, we arrange all our stock alphabetically in the ground under cover, and it is then a simple matter to select orders for Spring filling. This limitation does not apply, however, to three-year-old or Epoch roses, since in the Fall, as well as Spring, we fill orders for these for one or more of a kind as wanted.

Diseases and Insects

Mildew This is shown in a grayish, crinkled appearance of the foliage, and is a fungous disease, the spores fastening themselves on the bottom of the leaf and spreading rapidly unless checked. On its first appearance the affected plants and those surrounding should be sprayed with Potassium Sulphuret, obtainable in lump form at drug stores.

Dr. Robert Huey, the well-known amateur rosarian, uses Potassium Sulphuret together with a soap solution, which latter he prepares as follows: Take $\frac{1}{4}$ pound Fels-Naptha soap, cut into small pieces and dissolve in a quart or so of hot water, boiling same until there is no residue left. Add enough water to make 1 gallon. (This soap solution he also uses to mix with insecticides.) To make 2 gallons of spraying material for Mildew he dissolves $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of Potassium Sulphuret in 7 quarts of cold water and then adds 1 quart of the soap solution.

We have been accustomed to using the Potassium Sulphuret alone, dissolving 1 ounce to 2 gallons of water, but oftentimes the nurseryman's experience is not so valuable for the amateur as the latter's experience, since where plants are grown by the acre insect foes and diseases often do not ravage the plants severely. The spray should be directed, as far as possible, upward. Any implement, throwing a fine spray, may be used. Where one has a garden of



Mrs. Aaron Ward (See page 30)

some size, an "Auto Spray," which will contain about three gallons. will be found very useful. Spray promptly and repeat every four to six days if disease continues.

Black Spot

A disease, also of a fungous nature, appearing, as its name indicates, as a black spot on the foliage leaf, causing it eventually to fall. It rarely occurs in the early part of the season, and the Teas are almost, if not quite, exempt from its ravages. The best preventive yet known is Bordeaux Mixture, which should be applied weekly, beginning in early Spring, as soon as the buds begin to push out. This disease always begins with the foliage at the base of the plant and works upward. A close watch should be kept, beginning about the time the first crop is in full bloom, and as soon as the spotted foliage appears, it should be cleanly stripped from the stem, taking off, as well, two or three leaf stalks immediately above, which, as yet, *seem* to be unaffected. This foliage should be carried well away from the garden and burned. This, if thoroughly done, will usually stop or hold in check the disease. A careful watch should be kept, however, and the defoliating operation repeated when necessary.

Early in the Spring, before growth begins, all dead leaves should be gathered and destroyed, as our scientific brethren tell us the spores are carried over Winter on them. At that time a thorough

spraying of the dormant plants and soil with Lime-Sulphur will help to give a clean bill of health. This mixture may be purchased at seed stores in concentrated form in a proprietary article called Scalecide.

In many gardens this disease is unknown, but where it does get a good start it seriously affects the crop of blooms for the balance of the season. Except for the curtailment of growth it does not, however, injure the plant or its future usefulness. Experiments looking toward the better control or eradication of this disease are now being conducted by government experts.

Aphis or Green Fly

A sluggish, often wingless, little sucking insect, which sometimes gathers in countless numbers on the tips of the new growths. Tobacco in some form will quickly dispose of them if used before they are too numerous, when it may require persistent efforts to dislodge them. Tobacco water, made by steeping tobacco stems in hot water until it has the appearance of strong tea, applied with a small sprayer, whisk broom, or, better yet, by bending down the affected branches into a vessel of the water, is a simple and effective remedy. For those who have but a very few plants, a five-cent paper of cheapest smoking tobacco will be sufficient to make about two gallons, or two-thirds of an ordinary water pailful. Fresh tobacco dust, applied thickly when the foliage is moist, will also prove effective. A very efficacious brand of this is called "Black Stuff Fine Tobacco Powder," and is sold in small or large bags by The H. A. Stoothoff Company, York, Pa. This is what we use, scattering it freely with the hand in the early morning. No harm to plants will follow a heavy "dose."

Green Worms

The larvæ of several kinds of winged insects, which feed on the foliage, may be quickly disposed of by an application of powdered white hellebore applied, while the foliage is moist, with a small powder bellows or lightly by hand. Both this and the tobacco dust will, it is true, temporarily disfigure the plants, but where one has a hose they may be washed off after a day or two. Repeat both applications of hellebore and tobacco as often as necessary.

There is one little rascal particularly annoying in May and that is the leaf roller. He eats a hole right into the bud—often the choicest one on the plant. Where you see such a hole you will usually find just beneath a leaf curled up with edges joined by a web-like filament. Invariably you will find the tenant at home during the day. Where the hellebore does not get this rascal, Arsenate of Lead will by spraying the buds thoroughly. This is a powerful poison and care should be exercised in its use. Dr. Huey, formerly quoted, uses this poison for all eating (not sucking) insects, his formula being as follows:

Arsenate of Lead.....	1 ounce.
Soap Solution	1 pint.
Water	7 pints.

Rose Bug or Chafer

A familiar insect, whose appearance is fortunately limited to about three weeks in early Summer. In some localities, quite troublesome; in others, rarely so. A very stupid insect, usually found feeding on the petals of white or light-colored roses, and when touched or jarred will, especially in the early morning, readily fall into a vessel containing a little kerosene. They can be poisoned; but as they do not appear until the flowers are open, the latter will be spoiled by any application sufficiently strong to produce the desired effect.

The reader should not allow the foregoing to discourage him, as with a well-prepared soil, strong, vigorous plants to start with, and a little watchfulness to nip in the bud any attack of insects or disease, he will have little to fear. It is the indifferent, indolent grower and the planter of greenhouse-grown roses that have been raised among tropical conditions whose plants suffer severely. In our own exhibition gardens the only remedies or insecticides used are two or three applications each of tobacco dust, hellebore and Potassium Sulphuret annually.

Winter Protection

As strong dormant plants can now be had in the Spring at moderate prices, this heading will not appeal to all. Many, however, cannot afford an outlay for roses each year, and to such we offer the best of our experience. The Hybrid Perpetuals are mostly hardy enough to withstand an ordinary Winter without protection. Their vitality, however, will be conserved by some protection. There is no protection so good as soil itself, and when protecting the Teas and Hybrid Teas it is a wise plan to hoe up a mound of earth about each plant and then fill in between the mounds with manure. Somewhat coarse, fresh manure may be used for this Winter mulching, although fresh horse manure may prove injurious if used too heavily and early. This operation should be deferred, if possible, until there is danger of the ground freezing. The uncovered tops may be tied up with straw or the bed filled in with leaves, hay, straw or like material. Evergreen branches are also good. In localities where mice abound it may prove unwise to use leaves, as the mice sometimes make their Winter home there and denude the rose canes of their bark. This protection should be gradually removed in March (latitude of New York City) or as soon as snow is gone or cold weather over. Protection should not be applied until after freezing nights begin.

A most excellent and sure method is to use empty butter tubs costing about five cents each. Remove the bottom, place tub over each plant (after foliage has been removed and the branches tied together) and fill in with soil, sand or ashes. Round this up and firm so as to shed water as much as possible. Square boxes may be used in the same manner.

The surest method where the Winters are extremely rigorous is to dig up the plants before the ground freezes, lay them flat in a two-foot trench in well-drained soil and cover with the soil taken out. In early Spring, as soon as the ground is fit to work, dig up and replant. Tender roses may also be Wintered in boxes of soil in a cold cellar, or heeled in, in the floor (if of earth) itself. But two or three waterings will be required during the Winter, just sufficient to prevent drying out.

Budded or Own Root Roses—Which?

After ten years' experience as an amateur grower of Roses, I became absolutely convinced of the superiority of properly budded stock, and while this method is much slower in the propagation of plants, I have, with the exception of the Rambler Roses, abolished own-root stock altogether.

The only real objection to budded roses was their liability to occasionally sucker, but this has finally been removed in my new "Epoch" stock.

Lest some may think my opinion biased, having plants to sell, I quote below the opinion of Dr. Robert Huey, of Philadelphia, the most eminent amateur rosarian in this country:

"Garden roses can be obtained from the dealers grown in two ways, either on their own roots or budded on the Manetti or Brier. There is some difference of opinion as to the relative value of 'budded' and 'own-root' roses. The advocates of the latter declare that the wild wood will sooner or later choke and kill the budded growth. This point is well taken if we admit the necessity of permitting the wild growth to develop, but if planting has been correctly done wild wood rarely breaks out. If it does, as happens in exceptional cases, it can be easily distinguished and readily removed. The Manetti suckers nearly always push up outside of the plant. They are covered with minute prickly spines and bear seven serrated leaves instead of the usual number of five. If a shoot is suspected of being wild, remove the earth carefully and follow the shoot down to the point of union, if this is *below* the bud it is a sucker. Cut it off close and rub the wound with a little moist earth. Just one per cent. of the roses in the writer's garden pushed out wild wood last year, and this was speedily detected and cut away without any damage to the plants.

"This is probably the only valid objection that can be urged against budded roses; on the contrary, much can be said in their favor. They are much more vigorous, produce finer blooms, come into bearing sooner, and last just as long, if not longer. Budded roses give a fair amount of bloom the first season after planting, and each subsequent year adds to their vigor and beauty. In a bed of budded roses planted eighteen years ago, four have died, the others are still vigorous and healthy, although the soil has not been changed. Adjoining this bed, eight years since, twenty-four strong own-root plants of Ulrich Brunner were planted, nine of which have died, while of twelve budded Brunners immediately adjacent all are still flourishing."

Join the Rose Society

A loose coupon, inviting you to become a member of The American Rose Society, will be found in this book. Join us; it will do you good.

The Stock I Send Out

Is all dormant, outdoor grown. The regulation size is two years old (none smaller) and the first shoots from this wood will bear flowers in two months from time of planting.

My Roses are born and reared out-of-doors, grown and Winter rested in Nature's own way—I haven't a greenhouse or flower pot on the place. They consequently come to you stored full of life and vigor, so very different from plants which have been growing under the tropical conditions of a greenhouse.

Should you desire extra large plants to produce a maximum of immediate effect, please refer to the Three-year and "Epoch" stock described on pages 38 and 39, respectively.

Size of Two-Year Roses

H. P's, when dug in Fall, run from 2 to 6 feet, according to habit of growth. For convenience and economy in handling and shipping, they are cut back to about 2 feet, and should be further pruned on planting as directed on page 11.

H. T's run about 15 to 24 inches, and Teas 12 to 24 inches.

Prices of Two-Year Roses

The prices of roses will be found at the head of each class (also on order sheet), except in some instances, where the price immediately follows description.

Varieties priced at . . .	{	45c. each are \$4.00 per 10; \$35.00 per 100
		50c. each are \$4.50 per 10; \$40.00 per 100
		60c. each are \$5.50 per 10; \$50.00 per 100
		75c. each are \$6.50 per 10; \$60.00 per 100
		85c. each are \$7.50 per 10; \$70.00 per 100
		\$1.00 each are \$9.00 per 10; \$85.00 per 100

To secure 10-rate, order 10 or more roses in lots of 5 of each *Variety* (not class).

To secure 100-rate, order 50 or more roses in lots of 10 or more of each variety.

My roses are done up singly and in bunches of five and ten.

Please remember that all my roses, including newest novelties, are at least two years old and outdoor grown.

The New Order Sheet

In back of catalog, shows at a glance, in alphabetical order, all the varieties I have to offer this year, together with different sizes and prices of each sort.

Hybrid Perpetuals

Under this head we find what are, perhaps, the most useful of all roses for permanent planting, combining, as they do, hardiness, vigor of growth and size of flower and bush, with great variety. While so-called "Perpetuals," it will be found that after the heavy June crop, some continue to yield moderately, some give occasional flowers throughout the Summer, and some—must I say it?—none at all.

Two-year plants, 45 cents each, except as noted—Quantity prices, page 19. For prices of larger sizes, see pages 38 and 39.

AMERICAN BEAUTY (vigorous). **Bancroft, 1886.** Deep rose, shaded carmine; very large, globular flower, produced on long, stiff stems; richly perfumed. The well-known, high-priced flower of the American florist. Requiring the highest skill to get it at its best under glass, it also demands the most favorable conditions to amount to much out doors. A continuous bloomer. **50c.**

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD (free). **Pernet, 1867.** Light pink, large, and very symmetrical. Fine, cupped form; but weak in fragrance. Foliage fine and in great profusion right up to flower. Faultless in bush, form and color of flower, this variety is deservedly very popular. Very hardy.

CAPT. HAYWARD (vigorous). **Bennett, 1893.** Light scarlet-crimson, full, perfectly formed flower of delightful fragrance. In addition to its other good qualities, this variety is the freest Autumn bloomer of any red in its class.

CLIO (very vigorous). **W. Paul & Son, 1894.** Flesh color, deepening in center; large, fine, globular form; very free bloomer. An exceedingly strong grower, with fine large foliage, setting off a flower as beautiful as it is distinct. Wood closely set with thorns. Buds should be thinned, and near blooming time kept dry when using hose.

FISHER HOLMES (vigorous). **E. Verdier, 1865.** Glowing scarlet-crimson; an improved Gen. Jacqueminot, than which it is more full and a freer bloomer. Very nice, fresh foliage. Blooms abundantly, with extra nice buds for cutting. An old-time favorite with me, and should be in every H. P. collection.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (very vigorous). **P. Lambert, 1900.** Large, long, pointed buds, of first-class form, opening to enormous flowers of absolutely pure snow-white; outer petals often delicately marbled with carmine. Growth is exceedingly strong. No other rose of our generation has created such a furore among rosarians, both here and abroad, and no mere word description of mine can begin to do it justice. In addition to the excellent qualities stated, it is one of the most prolific and long-season bloomers in the H. P. class. No one who grows roses can possibly afford to omit it. Also known as Snow Queen and White American Beauty. The greatest seller of all roses to-day.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT (vigorous). **Roussel, 1853.** Brilliant crimson; large; fragrant; moderately full. As "**General Jack**" this rose has been widely known and grown for more than a half century, perhaps more generally so than any other rose, and while, in my opinion, we to-day have better red roses, it is still quite popular.

GEORGE ARENDS (very vigorous). **W. Hinner, 1910.** In this rose we have the greatest acquisition made to the H. P. class since the introduction of Frau Karl Druschki ten years earlier. The bloom is very large and full, of beautiful form and most exquisitely fragrant; in color a soft, light pink. In growth and foliage, too, it is all that can be desired and might well be called a pink Druschki. Very hardy. This rose is more than worthy of a place in every garden. **50c.**



Frau Karl Druschki (See page 20)

GEORGE DICKSON (very vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1912.** When this rose was disseminated three or four years ago it was heralded as one of the greatest, if not **the** greatest rose, ever raised by the originators, who have been among the foremost in producing new varieties of roses, during the past generation. It was introduced (and is still sold) as a Hybrid Tea rose, but in my opinion it should have been classed with the Hybrid Perpetuals and if purchased as such it will not disappoint the lover of roses. In color it is the most wonderfully rich, dark red rose in existence, described by the introducers as "velvety-black scarlet crimson with brilliant reflex tips, with heavy and uniquely pure crimson maroon veinings on the reverse." The only fault I have observed in this rose is that the stem immediately below the flower is sometimes rather weak, but this fault, when it occurs, is not serious enough to deter the planting of this rose, which is of strong growth and good, bushy habit. The flower is very full and beautifully formed; richly perfumed and was awarded the gold medal by the National Rose Society.

The following concerning this rose is from an amateur patron of mine:

"It is the acme of perfection in red roses in form, color, size, etc. I have over fifty varieties of the choicest reds, and this one is head and shoulders above anything in my collection; in fact, far superior to any red rose I have ever seen." 60c.

GLOIRE DE CHEDANE GUINOISSEAU (vigorous). **Guinoisseau & Chedane, 1908.** In a class where reds are so plentiful, a new variety of that color must possess distinctive merit to find a place, and in this sort we have such a rose. To begin with, the flower is very large and full and of a distinct, velvety, vermilion-red shade; then, too, the bloom is splendidly formed and lasting. The chief fault I can find in this rose is its name. **50c.**

J. B. CLARK (exceptionally vigorous). **Hugh Dickson, 1905.** This rose was introduced as a Hybrid Tea, but after testing it I at once classed it as a Hybrid Perpetual, and after several years I see no reason to change this classification, although most growers continue to offer it as a Hybrid Tea. It is an immense, full, red rose, similar in color to the well-known General Jacqueminot. Its fragrant flowers come on very long, strong stems, making it ideal for cutting. The growth of the plant is unusually strong, rugged and thorny; in fact, even among the Hybrid Perpetuals it will be difficult to find as strong a grower. Canes from 7 to 8 feet high of one season's growth are quite common. Also, it does not bloom again after June; at least, in this latitude. Considered as a Hybrid Perpetual, pure and simple, it is a very fine rose; splendid to plant with Frau Karl Druschki for beautiful contrast. The foliage is also of exceptional size, and a beautiful bronzy green while young. Very hardy. Prune rather sparingly. **50c.**

MADAME GABRIEL LUIZET (vigorous). **Liabaud, 1878.** Light silvery pink; large, cup-shaped flowers; quite fragrant. A distinct rose, giving us one of the prettiest shades of pink imaginable. Exceptionally hardy and unusually profuse bloomer. A favorite old exhibition variety in England.

MAGNA CHARTA (very vigorous). **W. Paul & Son, 1876.** Bright rose-pink; large, full and fragrant. Foliage and wood light green. A most excellent rose, easy to grow. The pink H. P. usually offered by florists in the early Spring flowering in pots. Good, rugged grower.

MARGARET DICKSON (very vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1891.** White, with pale flesh center; large, finely formed flowers of good substance. A strong, upright grower, with very large, fine foliage. Very fine sort. Awarded Gold Medal of National Rose Society of England.

MRS. JOHN LAING (vigorous). **Bennett, 1887.** Soft pink; large, perfect flower, with petals of great substance, and of a most delicious fragrance. Produces its blooms on long, stiff stems of almost thornless wood, with large, beautiful, light green foliage right up to the flower. Very hardy. Possesses, in my opinion, more points of merit than any other rose for general planting. Fine as it is for garden effect, it is unequalled for cutting purposes. If a rosarian may love his roses, this is truly a rose of my heart. Plant a bed of it—a hundred if you can afford it—and you will be cutting roses until heavy frosts. Practically an ever-blooming H. P.

MRS. R. G. SHARMAN CRAWFORD (moderately vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1894.** Rich, rosy-pink; outer petals shaded with pale flesh; large, perfect flowers of imbricated form (each petal peculiarly and distinctly pointed), coming on nice, clean, erect stems. A true perpetual bloomer; in fact, the most persistent in the H. P. class. Quite subject to mildew where that disease is prevalent. Awarded a gold medal by the National Rose Society of England.

PAUL NEYRON (very vigorous). **Levet, 1869.** Deep rose; flowers very large (the largest of any yet in cultivation) and full; a good free bloomer. A strong, upright grower, with large, tough foliage; wood quite smooth. After the main blooming season is over in June this variety will send up, during Summer and Fall, occasional stout 3 to 4-foot shoots bearing blooms which, in point of size and fragrance and in beauty of foliage, equal the best "American Beauties" which the skilled florist can produce. Its immense size and strong growth make it exceedingly valuable to mass with Frau Karl Druschki. "The noblest Roman of them all."

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN (vigorous). **E. Verdier, 1861.** Deep, velvety, crimson-maroon; large and full. In intensity of dark coloring it ranks very high, and all in all is yet about the best very dark rose ever produced. Good, bushy grower and free bloomer. If you can have but one very dark rose, this is "it."

SUZANNE MARIE RODOCANACHI (vigorous). **Leveque, 1883.** Soft, rosy cerise. A large, well-formed, globular rose of great beauty and charm. Magnificent foliage. While not so highly perfumed as some others, this is a really grand rose, deserving more attention here than it has been getting. In England it has a great reputation. The richest colored pink rose in the H. P.'s.

TOM WOOD (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1896.** Light red; very large, full and perfectly formed flowers. An exceedingly fine, free-blooming rose of easy cultivation. The color is unique, and it is one of the best "after" bloomers in this class.

ULRICH BRUNNER (very vigorous). **Levet, 1881.** Brilliant cherry red; of immense size (a seedling of Paul Neyron), fine form, fragrant and flowers of great substance and lasting qualities. Wood and foliage very strong and disease-resisting. Wood light, glossy green and almost thornless. A very popular rose.



Marquise de Ganay (See page 30)

Hybrid Teas

Without question this class of Roses stands pre-eminent to-day; in fact is revolutionizing outdoor Rose-growing. So many distinct and superb varieties have been added of recent years that now one may daily enjoy the Queen of Flowers from the beginning of Summer until heavy frosts set in.

The varieties of this class are originated, as the name implies, by intermingling the blood of the Tea Rose with that of another class, usually the Hybrid Perpetual. By this method a rose is produced combining the constant blooming qualities of the former with the vigor of growth and hardiness of the latter. While quite hardy, they will all be benefited by light protection throughout the Winter in the North.

Remember that you get flowers in this class as large as the H. P's, of exquisite and more varied style, and get them continuously until the buds are frozen on the bush.

Two-year plants, 50 cents each, except as noted—Quantity prices, page 19. For prices of larger sizes, see pages 38 and 39.

BELLE SIEBRECHT, syn. **MRS. W. J. GRANT** (free). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1895.** Rich, deep pink; large flowers, beautifully formed, of the ideal pointed type. Sweetly perfumed. Foliage glossy, of a leathery texture. Very free flowering. A really exquisite rose, in which perfection seems to have reached its goal. Bushy, rather dwarf grower.

BETTY (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1905.** Very large, pointed bud, opening quickly to a semi-full flower; in color described by the originators as "a ruddy gold and coppery rose overspread with golden yellow." In bud this is exquisite, but as an open flower is scarcely semi-double. Best in Autumn. Makes breaks at the base noted for their strength and rapidity of growth, which are of a beautiful garnet red, lined with bright red thorns.

CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT (free). **Pernet-Ducher, 1908.** In point of coloring this is the most remarkable rose yet produced in this class. The color shades from the richest, glowing, blood-red to almost black, with a velvet-like finish. Color is at its richest in September. A full rose, delightfully fragrant. Also a productive bloomer, but plant is only a moderate grower.

DEAN HOLE (very vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1904.** Silvery carmine pink, shaded salmon; distinct shade. Flower large, full and fragrant; splendid grower and bloomer. One of the leading show varieties in England and a fine all-around sort. Awarded Gold Medal.

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON (vigorous). **Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1909.** Intense saffron yellow, changing to orange coppery yellow. Flower large, moderately full, of the Killarney type. Beautiful buds; delightfully fragrant. A superb, yellow rose and a splendid grower. This variety is considered by many to be the best of all the yellows. Advance sales have been very heavy and stock is in limited supply. 60c.

ETOILE DE FRANCE (very vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1904.** Rich, glowing, velvety crimson, centering to vivid cerise; large and very full; most deliciously fragrant. Flowers come singly on long, strong stems, making it invaluable for cutting. One of the best and most popular of the ever-blooming reds.

FARBENKONIGIN (vigorous). **W. Hinner, 1902.** In color this flower is not unlike Jonkheer J. L. Mock, but the bloom is more globular in form. The growth is not as stiff as in Mock and it is a more profuse bloomer. A great bedding rose.

FLORENCE PEMBERTON (very vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1903.** "Creamy-white, suffused pink, the edges of the petals occasionally flushed peach; flowers large, full, perfect in form, with very high pointed center. Awarded the Gold Medal, N. R. S., and a Silver Medal at Philadelphia, U. S. A." I consider this one of the very best all-around outdoor roses that the Dicksons have given us. **60c.**

GENERAL McARTHUR (vigorous). **Hill, 1905.** Brilliant, scarlet-crimson; large, full and fragrant; fine. Good habit. This rose, introduced quietly as an American production, is rapidly becoming popular as its merits become better known. This is without doubt the most brilliant and dazzling red of all the ever-bloomers, and, combining other good qualities, I am almost prepared to consider it peerless in its color and class.

GEORGE C. WAUD (moderately vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1908.** Orange vermillion—a light red. Large flower of perfect shape holding its color unusually well; a point greatly to be desired. A free bloomer. Awarded Gold Medal.

GEORGE DICKSON (see Hybrid Perpetuals).

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ (very vigorous). **Geschwind, 1897.** Velvety crimson, shading to scarlet center. An exceedingly strong grower, with beautiful plum-colored foliage. Cup-shaped, moderately full flowers, usually coming in small clusters at the end of long stems. A very free and continuous bloomer, and very hardy, making it a great bedding rose. Its absolute hardiness, beautiful foliage, and its very free and continuous blooming qualities, make this the greatest rose for massing and hedging we possess. A rose which the merest tyro cannot help but succeed with, growing where most roses would fail. Prune moderately.

IRISH FIREFLAME (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1913.** A single rose, giving us a long, slender bud of a color difficult to describe, but which combines orange, crimson and gold. Flowers very fragrant and very freely produced. The foliage is both charming and distinct. A new, Gold Medal rose of unusual charm. **75c.**

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK (vigorous). **Leenders, 1910.** Large to very large full flower; long pointed bud on long, stout stem. Outside of petals, brilliant carmine-rose, inner side silvery, rosy white. Very erect, strong grower with splendid stems for cutting.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (free). **Lambert and Reiter, 1891.** Creamy white, faintly tinted with lemon; large and full. An exquisite flower, possessing much style and a distinct magnolia-like fragrance. Fine, glossy foliage. A royal rose, exceedingly chaste and very popular. After all the introductions of the past twenty years this variety is still incomparable.

KILLARNEY (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1898.** Flesh, suffused with pale pink; large pointed buds of exquisite style. Exceedingly rich in bud and half-blown state; opening to large, loose, semi-full flower. Foliage strikingly beautiful. A continuous bloomer. One of the most popular roses and greatest sellers ever introduced.

KILLARNEY BRILLIANT (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1914.** The most recent "sport" from Killarney and which has been much heralded. In many respects it is the same as the parent bloom, but the color is much deeper and the flower has more petals, the inner side of which is particularly brilliant. The introducers claim that this will supersede the original Killarney. **75c.**

KILLARNEY QUEEN (vigorous). This is a sport from the original Killarney, and is identical with that variety in form of flower, but the color is much brighter and richer than in the parent, thus overcoming one of the chief objections to Killarney, which often comes quite pale. The flower is also larger and the plant a much more vigorous grower than either Killarney or Killarney Brilliant. Another season with this flower confirms my opinion of last year that this variety is not only more desirable than Killarney Brilliant, but that it leads in value the whole Killarney family. **60c.**



Lady Alice Stanley (See below)

LADY ALICE STANLEY (very vigorous). **McGredy, 1909.** A rose of remarkable vigor and size of flower. Outside of petals deep coral rose, inside pale flesh. In this variety we have a most delightful sort; fragrant and coming on good, stiff stems for cutting. McGredy's productions are, as a rule, of great merit and this variety probably leads them all. An indispensable rose with a great future, it is already one of the foremost sellers on our list.

LADY ASHTOWN (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1904.** In my opinion, this is a superb rose, possessing all the style of Belle Siebrecht, than which it is a softer (medium) shade of pink. The buds are exquisitely formed and pointed, opening to a full and perfect bloom. The growth is strong and upright, and all in all we find in it an ideal Hybrid Tea. Very floriferous.

LADY PIRRIE (vigorous). **Hugh Dickson, 1910.** Here we have an unusually rich and attractive bud described by the introducer as "deep coppery reddish-salmon; inside of petals apricot yellow, flushed fawn and copper." This is a really lovely variety, coming on nice long, upright stems, and set off with distinct and beautiful foliage. In an English test this proved, last year, the most popular of all roses. 60c.

LADY URSULA (very vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1908.** In this variety we have what I believe to be the strongest growing rose of all the pure Hybrid Teas. The flower is of good form and size, full, and in color is flesh pink. The plant not only grows vigorously and high, but is of bushy growth as well, producing its flowers very abundantly, especially in the Fall when it is usually at its best. I would especially recommend a trial of this rose to those who desire strong, high-growing varieties in the Hybrid Tea class.

LA FRANCE (vigorous). **Guillot, 1867.** Delicate, silvery rose; large, full and of fine globular form. Exceedingly fragrant, with a sweetness peculiar to itself. Very hardy and free blooming. A rose rarely requiring an introduction, as it is, next to General Jacqueminot, probably the best-known rose in existence, and its popularity never wanes. Owing to its very dense petalage, the buds of this variety will become "balled" under excessive moisture. It will also often open more perfectly in an open, gravelly soil than in a rich, dense one. One of the first Hybrid Teas introduced, it still has a remarkable hold on the rose lover, due, probably, to its incomparably delicious fragrance.

LA TOSCA (very vigorous). **V. Schwartz, 1901.** Very large, full, and free flowering. Silvery pink and rosy white, tinted with yellow. This is a very attractive rose, combining unusual vigor of growth with free blooming qualities. Very good garden variety.

LAURENT CARLE (very vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1907.** Carmine-crimson; very large to immense in size; moderately full. Strong grower, good persistent bloomer and the most delightfully fragrant of all roses. Its splendid buds come on long stems, making it ideal for cutting. Exceptionally hardy for a Hybrid Tea.

LOS ANGELES (very vigorous). **Howard & Smith, 1917.** I have not personally seen this rose in bloom, but am offering it on the reputation which it has already achieved in the West and on the solicitation of several patrons. The plants offered were grown by the originators. They have already arrived and are exceedingly strong, clean, field-grown stock. From information available from disinterested parties, this appears to be a rose of surpassing excellence, but, of course, I cannot personally vouch for it until we have had some experience with it. The following is the introducers' description:

"Los Angeles is, by all odds, one of the finest roses ever introduced. In color a luminous flame-pink, toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at the base of the petals. In fragrance it is equal in its intensity to the finest Marechal Neil. The buds are long and pointed and expand into a flower of mammoth proportions. The growth is vigorous to a degree. The beauty of form and ever-increasing wealth of color is maintained from the incipient bud until the last petals drop." **\$2.00**; a few exceptionally heavy plants, **\$2.50** each.

LOUISE-CATHERINE BRESLAU (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1912.** In this variety, which we are offering for the first time, will be found one of the most striking roses on our list. The color is a combination of chrome yellow and coral red. The flower is globular in shape, large and full and is set off by particularly beautiful, glossy green foliage. This comes from the hands of the French grower who has given us some of the most wonderful combinations in yellow shades yet produced. **\$1.00.**

LYON-ROSE (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1907.** It is with the most sincere regret that I must announce that we have discontinued growing this variety, since while I must continue to admit it is one of the grandest roses ever produced, yet from a commercial standpoint we cannot continue to grow it successfully. It makes a splendid growth during the Summer, but as Fall develops, the wood gradually dies back from some unaccountable cause, which, by the way, we have found characteristic of several varieties produced by Pernet-Ducher and called by him "Pernetiana" roses. Rayon d'Or is another variety of this class which behaves likewise and which, too, we have discontinued growing. After the plant is started into growth in the Spring it usually grows well until Autumn, but from then on until growth starts again in the Spring, the wood dies back

continuously. Last Fall, after we had lost several hundred roses in this way, we ordered 1,000 plants where it originated in France and when received only 88 plants were alive; the rest went to the rubbish heap. Never, since I have been growing roses, for almost twenty-five years, have I parted with any variety with such keen regrets.

MAD. CAROLINE TESTOUT (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1890.** Light salmon-pink; very large and perfect flowers, of globular form, seldom coming malformed. A superb rose, either as a show or garden variety. Given a rich soil, this variety will produce probably the largest and one of the most beautiful blooms of all the Hybrid Teas. Year in and year out this is one of the most satisfactory of the H. T.'s. Splendid, vigorous grower, very rugged and thorny. In wonderful form in Autumn. "One of the very best for all purposes."

MAD. EDOUARD HERRIOT (moderately vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1913.** This is the celebrated "**Daily Mail Rose**" which has caused more stir and been more widely advertised than any other rose of recent times. It is of the same class as Lyon-Rose; described as "coral red, shaded with yellow and bright rosy scarlet, with yellow at the base; a wonderful combination of most pleasing colors." Of value, chiefly, in my opinion, because of its marvelous color, which is very distinct from any other rose. In growth and substance of flower it is below the average. **75c.**



Harry Kirk (See page 32)



Etoile de France (See page 24)

MAD. JULES GROLEZ (vigorous). **Guillot, 1897.** Clear china rose: nicely pointed buds borne in great profusion and continuously. Flower large, full and perfect; growth bushy, of moderate height: a great bedder. Deserves to be more largely planted. A sort that keeps "everlastingly at it."

MAD. LEON PAIN (moderately vigorous). **P. Guillot, 1904.** I have secured this variety on the solicitation of several of my patrons. The flower is of good shape, large, full and of free flowering qualities. In color it is a combination of orange red and silvery salmon.

MAD. RAVARY (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1899.** Large, full flower, with long pointed buds. Color rich, orange yellow. A magnificent, free flowering, yellow rose which is more than holding its own with the more recent introductions. It will not disappoint the lover of yellow roses.

MAD. SEGOND WEBER (vigorous). **Soupert & Notting, 1908.** Clear, soft, salmon-pink; very large, full, finely-formed flower on good stiff stem. This rose is quite distinct in its shade of pink, and its most symmetrical petals cause it to stand out prominently in any bed of roses. A prime favorite of the "New Partner."

MARQUISE DE GANAY (vigorous). **Guillot, 1910.** An enormous, full and perfectly formed flower of a silvery rose color, produced on very long, stiff stems. The remarkably strong, rugged growth of this variety and the immense size of its flowers, remind one of the Hybrid Perpetuals, but it is a true H. T., blooming all Summer and Fall. A very distinct and meritorious rose.

MARQUISE DE SINETY (free). **Pernet-Ducher, 1907.** Here we have a combination of gold, carmine, ochre and scarlet that baffles my pen to describe. The flower is large, moderately full, opening perfectly in cupped form and deliciously tea scented. Foliage very glossy, bronzy and leathery. Makes the most entrancingly beautiful yellow bud that I have ever seen. Short, stout grower. Yields very few propagating buds, and this, combined with a heavy demand, keeps stock very scarce. **75c.**

MISS CYNTHIA FORDE (vigorous). **Hugh Dickson, 1909.** While we already have a good many pink varieties, this rose has so many good qualities I feel constrained to offer it. In the first place, it is a very good grower and then, the flower has every good quality in being large, full and perfectly formed, as well as delightfully perfumed. In color it is a brilliant rose pink and I am sure it will not be found wanting in any way. **60c.**

MRS. AARON WARD (moderate). **Pernet-Ducher, 1907.** Indian yellow, variable in color, edging to white. Flowers medium to large, full and perfect cupped form, borne profusely and continuously on rigid upright stems. Very good foliage. Growth moderately vigorous, but bushy. This is a rose of unusual individuality and charm and of which I cannot speak too highly—a rose to love.

MRS. A. R. WADDELL (very vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1908.** Apricot yellow, orange and salmon. This rose is a simply wonderful, bushy grower, producing numerous blooms, and has exceedingly beautiful foliage. In bud, splendid, but the open flower is loose and gracefully irregular. This variety invariably elicits the enthusiastic admiration of nine out of every ten visitors here.

MRS. CHAS. E. PEARSON (vigorous). **S. McGredy & Son, 1913.** Reddish orange, apricot and yellow. Here is a new rose claimed to be superior to the famous Lyon-Rose. It is of fine habit, floriferous and very fragrant. A noted English amateur says it is the Queen of all bedding roses in its color and soon will become the most popular of all roses. **75c.**

MRS. F. W. VANDERBILT (vigorous). **McGredy & Son, 1913.** This new rose attracted a great deal of attention in our trial beds last season and deservedly so. It looks to me as though it will have a lasting future. The flower is very large and of good form, also fragrant. The color is most delightful, combining orange, red and apricot. We have had it blooming for three seasons and each year it has "grown on" us. **\$1.00.**

MRS. GEORGE SHAWYER (vigorous). **Lowe & Shawyer, 1911.** Clear rose pink. Flower very large and full; splendidly formed, and coming on nice, stiff, upright stems. This variety is now seen in the florists' shops throughout the Winter, it being a good forcing, as well as garden rose. Especially grand in Autumn.

OLD GOLD (vigorous). **S. McGredy & Son, 1913.** A combination of old gold, apricot and coppery red. A charming, medium large, almost single variety producing its delightfully fragrant flowers in profusion; very effective in bud. Foliage dark and beautiful; good grower. A rose that should become very popular. **85c.**

OPHELIA (vigorous). **Wm. Paul & Son, 1912.** In my opinion we have in this a rose with a wonderful future. It has already become one of the greatest and most popular of the forcing roses and experiments have shown that it is equally successful as an outdoor rose. The growth is exceedingly good, habit fine and upright. The flowers are of splendid form, full and yet not densely packed with petals; as a result, practically every flower opens perfectly. The color is sometimes variable and not easy to popularly describe. In it we find salmon, flesh, pink and yellow, a combination which gives us a most refreshing tone. Even the smallest orders should include one or two of this variety for trial and he who can possess a good-sized bed of it is to be envied. **75c.**

PHARISAER (vigorous). **Hinner, 1903.** Rosy white, shading to salmon-rose in center. Beautiful long buds opening to very large and full perfect flowers. Here we have a rose that will live to charm and delight generations of rose lovers—in my estimation a really great H. T. and one which never disappoints the planter. Try it.

PRINCE DE BULGARIE (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1902.** Tinted flesh rose; shaded with apricot, deepening to saffron-yellow. Long, graceful buds on long stems, opening to large, beautiful, cup-shaped flowers. Good grower, with large, bright green foliage. Splendid outdoor variety, practically faultless.

PRINCIPAL A. H. PIRIE (vigorous). **Bernaix, 1909.** Silvery salmon pink, with cochineal center. Medium large flower, very full, every one opening perfectly. Nice, long, erect stems; prolific bloomer. One of the best summer pinks. Unfortunately my stock is limited.

RADIANCE (vigorous). **Cook, 1909.** Of simply wonderful, vigorous, upright growth and profusion of foliage, this new pink rose, as it becomes better known, will prove of very unusual popularity. Produces its beautiful, cup-formed flowers in lavish profusion and is already rapidly winning its way as one of the very foremost of outdoor Hybrid Teas.

RAYON D'OR. See explanation under "Lyon-Rose."

SOUV. DE GUSTAVE PRAT (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1910.** Stock for this season sold out in advance.

SOUV. DU PRESIDENT CARNOT (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1895.** Rosy flesh, shaded white; large, pointed buds of superb form. Very free flowering. Particularly fine in Autumn. Like Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, this comparatively old variety is still unsurpassed in its color.

SUNBURST (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1912.** While a comparatively new yellow rose, it is already quite generally known, being largely grown by the florists as a cut flower. In introducing it the originator described the color as "superb cadmium yellow with yellow-orange center." The color is, however, quite variable, as in other yellow roses, being affected by soil and weather. The flower is large to very large, full and well formed. **60c.**

VISCOUNTESS ENFIELD (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1910.** Old rose, shaded and tinted with copper, yellow and carmine. Very large, full flower of fine form, produced very freely. Good grower, nice habit. A quite new variety of sterling merit. **60c.**

WHITE KILLARNEY (vigorous). **Waban, 1908.** In habit of growth, in form and petalage of flower, this is identical with the well-known and popular Killarney. In color, however, it is a rosy white, and as a florist's cut flower it has supplanted "The Bride." Like Killarney, this variety is a profuse bloomer and a fit companion for that sort.

WILLOWMERE (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1913.** A new variety on the order of Lyon-Rose, but apparently with a little less yellow in it. The flower is superb, elongated, cup shaped. The plant is of much better growth and habit than Lyon-Rose. **75c.**

Teas

Before the advent of the Hybrid Tea class, Tea Roses had to be chiefly relied upon for roses after June, and while this class is not now so important as formerly, there are some varieties still indispensable. The foliage is mostly leathery and glossy, resisting disease and attacks of insects much better than most classes. They mostly have a delicate Tea perfume. Should be given Winter protection north of Baltimore.

Two-year plants, 50 cents each, except as noted—Quantity prices, page 19. For prices of larger sizes, see pages 38 and 39.

HARRY KIRK (vigorous). **Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1907.** Deep, sulphur yellow, with lighter edges to petals. Large, full and well-formed flowers; very fragrant and free flowering. Growth unusually strong. The best bright yellow Tea Rose and an exceptionally fine one. Has the appearance of a strong Hybrid Tea. Almost, if not quite, the best all-round, ever-blooming, light yellow rose.

LADY HILLINGDON (vigorous). **Lowe & Shawyer, 1910.** Deep apricot, shading to orange yellow, long pointed buds, coming on nice long stems; very free flowering and fine. Where a deep yellow, long-pointed bud is desired this variety is incomparable, and I earnestly urge all who have not yet planted it to do so this season. **60c.**

MAMAN COCHET (vigorous). **Cochet, 1893.** Light pink, outer petals splashed with bright rose; very large, pointed buds, exquisitely moulded; petals recurving as they expand. Growth spreading; very hardy. For several years this has been one of the most popular Teas. Best in cool, moist weather.

MRS. B. R. CANT (very vigorous). **Cant & Sons, 1901.** Outer petals deep rose; inner petals soft silvery rose, suffused with buff at the base. Exceedingly full flowers, globular and fragrant. This variety is a magnificent grower, making a large bush, which bears bountifully a charming and very distinct rose.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET (very vigorous). **Cook, 1897.** White, outer petals usually tinged with rose. A "sport" from Maman Cochet, and possesses all the beautiful characteristics of that famous sort, differing only in color. Grand in September.

WM. R. SMITH (very vigorous). **Shellem, 1907.** One of the greatest late Summer and Fall roses ever introduced. While a true ever-bloomer, it usually is not so perfect in early Summer; but after most other roses are gone, this variety begins to come out strong, and continues to improve until, in October (here), it is cut down by frost. The general color effect is a "peachy" blush, with yellow at base of petals. The form is exquisitely moulded; the flower, of unusual substance, opening perfectly and full to the center. The growth is exceptionally strong, the plant constantly sending up great big reddish-garnet flowering shoots, that are a joy to behold. The mature foliage is a rich, dark, glossy green, beautifully set off by reddish thorns all along the stem, which in strength and length is unequalled, making it an ideal rose for cutting. And the beauty of it all is, it is absolutely immune from disease. Even though mildew and black spot run riot through other neglected roses adjoining, Wm. R. Smith will be found untouched. Pinch off side buds and you will then have the ideal rose for cutting. While remarkable for its vigor during the Summer, it is quite susceptible to severe cold and so should be protected over Winter in the North.

Miscellaneous Roses

Here will be found a few of the choicest roses in cultivation, which are not included in preceding classes. All are hardy.

The class to which each variety belongs, immediately follows the name.

BABY RAMBLER—Syn. MADAM NORBERT LEVAVASSEUR—Polyantha (free). **Levavasseur, 1904.** A dwarf-growing (15 to 18 inches high), ever-blooming Crimson Rambler, now very well known. Color fades out badly in mid-Summer, but is very rich again in early Fall. It has very beautiful, glossy, disease-resisting foliage, and is very hardy. **45c.**

CONRAD F. MEYER—Hybrid Rugosa—(very vigorous). **Froebel, 1900.** Large, full flowers of a clear, silvery rose color, resembling in bud the well-known La France rose. Very fragrant and good in every way. This is a very strong growing and interesting hybrid, differing radically in foliage and wood from its Rugosa parentage and giving us a flower much like a Hybrid Tea. Makes a very large and hardy bush. Blooms very early. Makes a wonderful, high hedge. Prune moderately. **40c.**

JULIET—Austrian—(very vigorous). **Wm. Paul & Son, 1910.** Outside of petals old gold; inside rich, rosy red, with yellow at base of petals. Flower large, full and fragrant. Because of its most unusual and remarkable coloring, this most striking novelty attracts attention everywhere. **50c.**

ORLEANS ROSE—Polyantha—(dwarf). **Levavasseur, 1910.** Brilliant red, with white eye. A most vigorous and bushy grower for this class, often termed "Baby Ramblers." Grand foliage and very hardy. Superb in Autumn and, all in all, probably the best variety of its class. Makes a wonderfully decorative border or low hedge. **50c.**

SOLEIL D'OR—Pernetiana—(vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1900.** A most remarkable combination of orange, yellow and reddish gold, shaded with nasturtium red. In its foliage and reddish-brown wood the parentage of Persian Yellow is clearly shown. One of the most striking roses grown. **50c.**

BLANCHE MOREAU—Moss—(vigorous). **Morreau-Robert, 1880.** Pure white; large and full; beautifully mossed. A free-blooming variety. **45c.**

CRESTED MOSS (vigorous). **Vibert, 1827.** Rosy pink; well mossed, fragrant and beautiful. Quite exempt from mildew. The best pink moss rose. **45c.**

SALET—Moss—(vigorous). **Lacharme, 1854.** Light rose and blush; very pretty. One of the freest bloomers in its class. **45c.**

SEE

Order sheet in back of catalog for full list and prices per plant.

Page 19 for two-year quantity prices.

Pages 38 and 39 for three-year and Epoch prices.

Climbing Roses

Under this head we find most of the various classes represented. As an ornamental plant for covering porches or verandas, side walls, pillars, fences, etc., they are unequaled, calling forth more admiration than anything else which can be similarly used. They require but little pruning.

All except the Hybrid Teas are hardy, which latter, in the North, should be taken down and covered with clean soil to insure Wintering. Unlike the Ramblers, they cannot thrive in the North under neglect and must there receive good care. Give them your best possible soil. The Wichuraiana Hybrids are rampant growers and very pliable, particularly adapted to covering porches, trellises, stone walls, embankments, etc. The blooms, coming in clusters, cover the plant *en masse* in their blooming season which, in the latitude of New York City, is late June.

AMERICAN PILLAR. Conard & Jones Co. A very strong-growing and hardy climber, with large single flowers of rich deep pink with white center, coming in large clusters. 50c. Extra heavy, 75c.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY (very vigorous). Hoopes Bros., 1912. While the name of this rose is more or less a misnomer, yet on its own merits it is a splendid new climber; very distinct from anything else. It has but one blooming season, and that in June, when it bears very abundantly a very bright self-colored, medium pink flower of moderate size; not in any way comparable with American Beauty, but very large for a prolific-blooming, climbing rose. It has splendid glossy foliage, showing traces of Wichuraiana blood, but the flower shows little of this relationship. Each flower opens full and perfectly; comes on a nice long stem for cutting, and would be a credit to a bush-grown rose. Would soon cover a veranda or other position where a strong-growing hardy rose is wanted. I recommend it most warmly. 60c. Extra heavy, 85c.

CLIMBING BELLE SIEBRECHT (Hybrid Tea). W. Paul & Son, 1899. A climbing form of the beautiful variety of same name. Vigorous, and one of the most desirable of the ever-blooming climbers. 50c. Extra heavy, 75c.

CLIMBING KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (Hybrid Tea). A. Dickson & Sons, 1897. A strong, climbing sport, identical with parent plant, except in habit of growth. (See "Hybrid Tea" section.) Makes an exceedingly chaste pillar rose. A really great variety. 50c. Extra heavy, 75c.

CLIMBING KILLARNEY (Hybrid Tea). A strong, climbing, new sport from one of the most popular roses grown to-day. Has the same beautiful garnet foliage, and flowers are identical with the old Killarney. 50c. Extra heavy, 75c.

CLIMBING MAD. CAROLINE TESTOUT (Hybrid Tea). Chauvry, 1902. A very strong climbing sport from this now well-known pink H. T., which is an immense, full flower of richest pink. 50c. Extra heavy, 75c.

Roses are at their best and keep best when cut in the early morning or at evening

DR. W. VAN FLEET (Wichuraiana Hybrid). **Henderson.** This variety, like Silver Moon, gives us some of the largest flowers yet produced in the Wichuraiana Hybrids. The individual flowers, coming three to four inches in diameter, are produced in masses of bloom, characteristic of this class of climbers. The color is a delightful shade of delicate, flesh pink, the flowers being borne on quite long stems, making it a very good variety for cutting, as well as garden decoration. Very vigorous, strong grower, with beautiful bronze-green, glossy foliage. **60c.** Extra heavy, **85c.**

DOROTHY PERKINS (Wichuraiana Hybrid). **Jackson & Perkins, 1901.** Beautiful shell pink; fragrant and full, blooming in clusters in late June here. The most popular of all hardy climbing roses during the past five years, with the demand increasing each succeeding year. The growth is exceedingly strong, the foliage, a glossy green, retaining its luster all Summer. It also seems impervious to disease and insect attacks. Hardy as an oak. Exceedingly valuable for training about pillars and along verandas, as the growths are very pliable. It is also very desirable as a cover for stone walls, embankments, fences and arbors. It does not run to naked stems, but continues to send out new shoots from the ground each season, so that the bush is a mass of bloom from top to bottom. **40c.** Extra heavy and bushy, **60c.**

EXCELSA (Wich. Hybrid). **Walsh, 1912.** Here we have a worthy substitute for Crimson Rambler, with all the profusion of crimson bloom in June of the latter, without its unsatisfactory foliage; this variety being a true Wichuraiana Rambler with all the strong, wiry growth and beautiful foliage characteristic of this desirable class. Unquestionably the best double red Rambler. **50c.** Extra heavy, **75c.**

GARDENIA (Wichuraiana Hybrid). **Manda.** This is undoubtedly the best hardy yellow Rambler and is a prime favorite with Dr. Robert Huey, the famous amateur rosarian. It is an exceedingly strong grower, with the beautiful glossy green foliage characteristic of the Wichuraianas. Where a yellow climber is wanted, I can recommend this very warmly. **50c.** Extra heavy, **75c.**

HIAWATHA (Wich. Hybrid). **Walsh, 1905.** A single Rambler, rich red, shading to white in center, with golden anthers. A very distinct and beautiful hardy climber, in fact a rose of great charm. Should be better known. **40c.** Extra heavy, **60c.**

SILVER MOON (Hybrid Wichuraiana). **Henderson.** Of all the climbing roses introduced during the past few years this, perhaps, has excited more interest and favorable comment than any other. The individual flower is extraordinarily large, clematis-like, silvery white in color and with bright yellow stamens in center, making a pleasing contrast. The plant is very floriferous and during the blooming season, as can well be imagined, this plant makes a most wonderful showing. The foliage is a glossy, beautiful, bronze green and particularly disease-proof. Wherever there is room for climbing roses this should have an honored place. **75c.** Extra heavy, **\$1.00.**

WHITE DOROTHY (Wich. Hybrid). **Cant & Sons, 1908.** A new sport from Dorothy Perkins, with which it is identical in every point except color, which is pure white. Awarded Gold Medal, N. R. S., and others. The best white Rambler. **40c.** Extra heavy, **60c.**

Rose Collections

The beginner, unacquainted with varieties, and who wants to start with a small collection, will find the following sorts to embrace the cream of their classes. The stock used in them is our best, and they are offered at a reduced price only because we are able to get them together in Winter, when there is little else to do, and that we are willing to offer a special inducement to introduce the quality of our roses. Under these circumstances no changes in varieties can be made. (NOT FOR SALE IN THE FALL.)

Best 12 Hybrid Perpetuals

Baroness Rothschild	\$0.45	
Clio .....	.45	
Frau Karl Druschki .....	.45	
George Arends .....	.50	
J. B. Clark .....	.50	
Margaret Dickson .....	.45	The Set for \$4.50
Mrs. John Laing .....	.45	
Mrs. R. G. Sharman Crawford .....	.45	
Paul Neyron .....	.45	
Prince Camille de Rohan .....	.45	
Suzanne Marie Rodocanachi .....	.45	
Ulrich Brunner .....	.45	
	<hr/>	
	\$5.50	

Best 12 Hybrid Teas

Etoile de France	\$0.50	
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria .....	.50	
Killarney .....	.50	
Lady Alice Stanley .....	.50	
La France .....	.50	
Mad. Caroline Testout .....	.50	The Set for \$5.50
Mad. Ravary .....	.50	
Marquise de Ganay .....	.50	
Mrs. Aaron Ward .....	.50	
Ophelia .....	.75	
Pharisaer .....	.50	
Radiance .....	.50	
	<hr/>	
	\$6.25	

Best 6 Teas

Harry Kirk	\$0.50	
Lady Hillingdon .....	.60	
Maman Cochet .....	.50	The Set for \$2.75
Mrs. B. R. Cant .....	.50	
White Maman Cochet .....	.50	
William R. Smith .....	.50	
	<hr/>	
	\$3.10	

All Three Sets for \$12.00



Betty (See page 24)

Collection of Ever-Blooming Yellow Roses

I regret exceedingly my inability to offer the above collection this year as heretofore, occasioned by the great scarcity of some of the yellow roses. The set has proven very popular, and another year, I hope, will find it restored.

I note this here publicly since if omitted from catalog, I know we would have to answer a great many letters.

Three-Year-Old Roses

Where it can be afforded, these are greatly to be preferred to the two-year size, since having both more tops and roots they will give more bloom at once. The first year they will have the appearance of old established plantings. Never before has the quality of my three-year-old roses been uniformly so high. More than 90 per cent. of them are on the Epoch root and they are wonderful value.

If ten or more plants are ordered, a discount of 10 per cent. may be deducted, and the purchaser may select as many or few varieties as desired.

This discount is not applicable to the regular Two-year stock, for prices and discounts of which see page 19.

Hybrid Perpetuals

American Beauty	\$0.75
Baroness Rothschild .....	.70
Capt. Hayward .....	.70
Clio .....	.70
Fisher Holmes .....	.70
Frau Karl Druschki .....	.70
General Jacqueminot .....	.70
George Arends .....	.75
George Dickson .....	.85
Gloire de Ch. Guinoisseau ..	.75
J. B. Clark .....	.75
Mad. Gabriel Luizet .....	.70
Magna Charta .....	.70
Margaret Dickson .....	.70
Mrs. John Laing .....	.70
Mrs. R. G. Sharman Crawford	.70
Paul Neyron .....	.70
Prince Camille de Rohan ..	.70
Suzanne Marie Rodocanachi	.70
Tom Wood .....	.70
Ulrich Brunner .....	.70

Lady Ashtown	\$0.75
Lady Pirrie .....	.85
Lady Ursula .....	.75
La France .....	.70
La Tosea .....	.75
Laurent Carle .....	.75
Mad. Caroline Testout .....	.75
Mad. Edouard Herriot	1.00
Mad. Jules Grolez .....	.75
Mad. Ravary .....	.75
Marquise de Ganay .....	.75
Marquise de Sinety	1.00
Mrs. Aaron Ward .....	.75
Mrs. A. R. Waddell .....	.75
Mrs. George Shawyer .....	.75
Ophelia	1.00
Pharisaer .....	.75
Principal A. H. Pirie .....	.75
Radiance .....	.75
Souv. du President Carnot..	.75
Viscountess Enfield .....	.85
White Killarney .....	.75
Willowmere	1.00

Hybrid Teas

Betty	\$0.75
Dean Hole .....	.75
Etoile de France .....	.75
Farbenkonigin .....	.75
Florence Pemberton .....	.85
General McArthur .....	.75
George C. Waud .....	.75
Gruss an Teplitz .....	.70
Irish Fireflame	1.00
Jonkheer J. L. Mock .....	.75
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.	.75
Killarney .....	.75
Killarney Queen .....	.85
Lady Alice Stanley .....	.75

Teas

Lady Hillingdon	\$0.85
Maman Cochet .....	.75
Mrs. B. R. Cant .....	.75
White Maman Cochet .....	.75
Wm. R. Smith .....	.75

Miscellaneous Roses

Baby Rambler	\$0.70
Conrad F. Meyer .....	.65
Orleans Rose .....	.75
Blanche Moreau .....	.70
Crested Moss .....	.70
Salet .....	.70

My "Epoch" Roses

These special rose plants, unquestionably the best and strongest that have ever been anywhere grown, are now so well known as to make it unnecessary to go into particulars concerning them, and then, too, owing to advance orders for same in unprecedented volume, I feel it undesirable to cause you to long for what I know so many of you will be unable to obtain this year.

Each year, since their introduction five years ago, this stock has been increasingly oversold, and from present indications, I am certain that they will be much more largely oversold for Spring of 1917 than ever before. In the Fall we had, in this special Epoch stock, nearly every variety of rose we grow, but at this writing, December 30, 1916, we have only such varieties left as follow. Some of these varieties are still in quite large supply, whereas others are quite limited, so in order to save us both correspondence I would suggest that, when ordering Epoch roses, it be kindly stated what I shall do in case some varieties are sold out on receipt of your order. I would further suggest that I be allowed to use regular three-year-old plants, refunding the difference where same has been paid, or send extra plants to more than make up the difference. And this year, as stated under the head of "THREE-YEAR-OLD ROSES" we have a magnificent stock of three-year plants almost entirely made up of secondary Epoch plants.

Hybrid Perpetuals

Baroness Rothschild	\$0.90
Clio	1.00
Frau Karl Drusehki	1.00
George Arends	1.10
George Dickson	1.25
J. B. Clark	1.00
Magna Charta .....	.90
Mrs. John Laing	1.00
Paul Neyron .....	.90
Suzanne Marie Rodocanachi ..	.90
Tom Wood	1.00

Hybrid Teas

Betty	\$1.00
Florence Pemberton	1.10
Gruss an Teplitz .....	.90
Jonkheer J. L. Mock	1.00
Killarney Queen	1.25
Lady Alice Stanley	1.00
Lady Ashtown	1.00
Lady Pirrie	1.15
Lady Ursula	1.00
La France	1.00

Laurent Carle	\$1.00
Mad. Caroline Testout	1.00
Marquise de Ganay	1.00
Mrs. Aaron Ward	1.00
Mrs. A. R. Waddell	1.00
Radiance	1.00
Viscountess Enfield	1.10

Teas

Harry Kirk	1.00
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Miscellaneous Roses

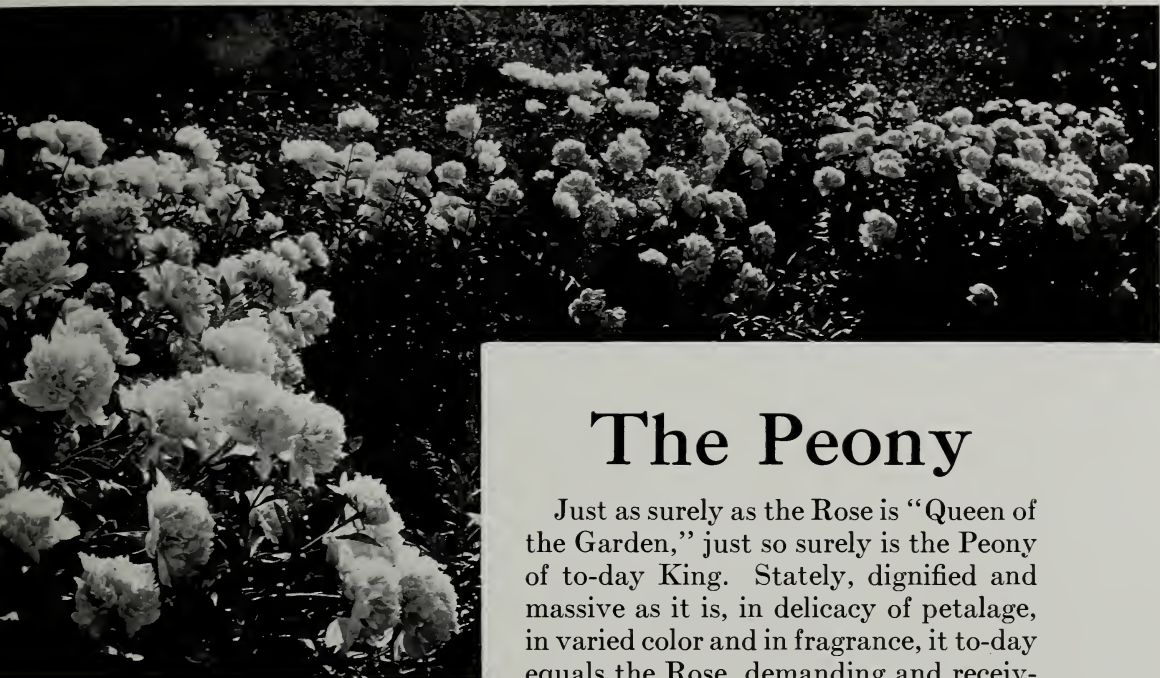
Conrad F. Meyer	\$0.90
Orleans Rose	1.00

Climbing Roses

Climbing American Beauty ..	\$1.10
Climbing Belle Siebrecht ...	1.00
Climbing Killarney	1.00
Climbing Mad. Caroline Test- out	1.00



Killarney (See page 25)



The Peony

Just as surely as the Rose is "Queen of the Garden," just so surely is the Peony of to-day King. Stately, dignified and massive as it is, in delicacy of petalage, in varied color and in fragrance, it to-day equals the Rose, demanding and receiving the homage that is its due. Rivaling

as it does the Rose in above points, in hardiness, permanency and ease of culture, it stands alone—"The flower for the million and the millionaire."

My entire time for years has been exclusively and enthusiastically devoted to the Peony and the Rose, and I know them intimately and love them both. To-day "Peterson Peonies" are almost as widely and favorably known as "Peterson Roses," signifying the highest possible degree of excellence.

At home here, in early June, we have the finest display of Peonies to be seen anywhere in this country, if not in the world. Arranged alphabetically in large exhibition gardens, an unusual opportunity is afforded for study and selection of such varieties as most appeal to each individual. Should you contemplate an important planting of this flower next Fall, we shall be very glad to notify you when the flowers are reaching their best. A request for such notification may be made at any time from now until June.

There are many of my Rose patrons who know little or nothing of the wondrous beauty of the modern Peony, and these I would especially urge to order a few of the finer sorts for 1917 with my assurance that there is a rare floricultural treat in store for them.

We ship Peonies only in the Fall, and issue annually on August 1st a catalog of this flower which is mailed on request.

MAR 6 1917

